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Legal Information in Norway, Electronic and printed Sources

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Pål A. Bertnes



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Foreword

The growing emphasis on international exchange within research and studies has lead to an increase in the number of English speaking students and researchers studying or working at the Faculty of Law. This survey in English of where and how to find the current Norwegian legal sources and legal literature, is written in order to meet their needs.

This survey is rewritten and last time updated per November 2011, with basic in an edition of a publication previously published in The Faculty of Law Library's series (no 13) 1997.

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[Pål A. Bertnes](#)

Oslo, November 2011

1. Introduction to the Norwegian Legal System

1.1 Norwegian Law. Some Main Historical Points

Norway united as one Kingdom at the end of the 9th century. Until then, the country had consisted of several regional kingdoms, each with its own legal system. At that time, a proper administration of justice took place at the Althing, which was a general assembly of representatives from the rural community or the larger community units.

The Lagting was established during the middle of the tenth century and was a National representative organ constituted of regional representatives. The *Lagting* exercised legislative, executive and judiciary power within its section of the realm. Gradually the court, *Lagrett*, developed out of the Lagting. It wielded the judiciary power and was constituted of select Lagting members.

Written laws first appeared in the 12th century. The oldest codes of law known to us date from the 12th and 13th centuries, and are known as *landsskapslovene* (Regional laws).

In 1274 King Magnus Lagabøte (Magnus the Law Mender) compiled and revised the Regional law codifications into a National code, called *Landslov* or *Magnus Lagabøtes Lov*. The corpus of King Magnus Lagabøte's law remained the governing law for more than 400 years.

The King possessed legislative power prior to the enactment of the Landslov, and he continued to exercise this power during Norway's union with Denmark from 1380. A revised version of the National Code was translated from Old Norse to Danish in 1604 and renamed (King) Christian IV's Norwegian Law. This law incorporated most of the provisions issued by previous kings.

In 1687, a new comprehensive code was provided in Christian V's Norwegian Law, incorporating Danish law to a considerable extent. However, unlike the legislation of many other countries at the time, Danish law was not heavily influenced by Roman law. Some of the provisions of [Christian V's Norwegian law](#) still remain in force.

[The Constitution of 17th of May 1814](#), the Norwegian Constitution, was adopted at Eidsvoll, and was the result of events in Europe. At the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, the King of Denmark/Norway was forced to renounce his rights to Norway to the King of Sweden, granting him full sovereign powers. However, § 1 of the Norwegian Constitution provides that "The Kingdom of Norway is a free, independent and indivisible realm". In other words:

Norway submitted to a union with Sweden as a sovereign nation. The union with Sweden ended in 1905 when Norway became an independent constitutional monarchy.

The governing ideas behind the Norwegian constitution were largely the result of influence by English and French political philosophers (Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau), as well as the constitutions of France and the USA. The Norwegian Constitution contains a similar division of power between the executive King/[Government](#), legislative [Storting](#) (Parliament) and judiciary (the courts, in particular the [Supreme Court](#)) as in the American Constitution. The development in Norway has however been very different from that of the USA. The constitutional situation today, in brief, is that Stortinget passes laws and the Government wields executive power. However, since parliamentary rule developed as customary constitutional law during the late 19th century, the Government is now dependent on support from the Storting.

The main function of the courts is obviously to solve disputes, but in addition, the Supreme Court has constitutional review and, with the system of case law and judicial precedents, is also an important interpreter of statute and custom law.

The Norwegian legal system is primarily built on an outgrowth of National roots, correspondent to the other Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland). The historical development of these countries is similar, particularly within the field of law, but other legal systems have also left their mark.

Influence from Anglo-American law is mostly limited to criminal procedure and to criminal remedies. EC law has become an important part of Norwegian law, in particular after EØS (The European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement) was incorporated into Norwegian law in November 1992. EC directives are now implemented through Acts passed by the Storting or by Government regulations.

1.2 The Courts of Justice

The development of the court system is too diverse to be addressed in detail in this presentation. However, it is important to notice that Høyesterett ([The Supreme Court](#) of Norway) was established in 1815, in accordance with the Constitution, having previously been in Denmark.

There are three ordinary judicial authorities within the Norwegian court system:

[County Courts](#) (District Courts, City Courts) as court of the first instance (District Courts, City Courts)

[Courts of Appeal](#) (six High Courts or Crown Courts)

[The Supreme Court](#) of Norway as court of the last instance

If a case is of grave nature it may be referred directly to the High Court.

In addition, [special courts](#) have the authority to settle specific problems, e.g. land questions ([The Land Consolidation Court of Norway](#)), labour disputes ([Labour Court of Norway](#)), and social security disputes ([National Insurance Court](#)). However, there are very few such courts, and they all have very limited jurisdiction.

The courts only started acting as lawmakers at the end of the 19th century, exercising constitutional review on statutory law as well as developing custom law.

In 1915 [Domstolsloven](#) ([Act relating to the courts of justice](#) (chapter 9, 11 and 12 in English)) was passed requiring the Supreme Court to publish reports of its decisions, including arguments and how they voted. These reports are considerably briefer than what is common in Germany and especially in USA.

In cases that according to the law are decided by Appeals Selection Committee of the Supreme Court, cases are heard by three judges. The Appeals Selection Committee may decide that the case should be heard by five judges. Other cases are heard by five judges.

In especially important cases, it can be decided that the case or a question of law arising from it should be heard by a grand chamber of eleven judges. The decision is based on whether the Supreme Court may divert from an earlier precedent, if the case raises questions of conflicts between laws, provisional statutory instruments or parliamentary decisions and The Constitution or treaties Norway is party to. In very special cases the court may decide that a case or a question of law arising from the case should be heard by all of the justices sitting in plenary session.

1.3 The Norwegian Hierarchy of Legal Norms

Norway is a unitary state, as opposed to a federation. In spite of The EEA Agreement, the Norwegian legal system can still be regarded as a hierarchical unit of norms.

[The Constitution of 17th of May 1814](#) is the apex of Norwegian law.

Statute law is adapted pursuant to the Constitution and is consequently subordinate to the Constitution according to the "Lex Superior" principle. Regulations adapted pursuant to a statute law are subordinate to such law. §17 of the Constitution explicitly give statutory law higher rank than provisional laws.

2. Introductory Works on the Legal System and Legal Research

The major introductory work is [*Knophs oversikt over Norges rett*](#) (*Knophs overview of on Norwegian Law*) (Knoph 2009). This is a comprehensive book with many contributing writers, and it contains brief introductions to the various legal subjects. Erik Boe has written [*Innføring i juss; juridisk tenkning og rettskildelære*](#), containing advice on methods of studying, legal theory and a summary of certain areas of law (Boe 1996). Johs. Andenæs' [*Innføring i rettstudiet*](#) (Andenæs 2002), Mads Henry Andenæs' [*Rettskildelære*](#) (Andenæs 2009), Torstein Eckhoff's [*Rettskildelære*](#) (Eckhoff 2001) and Carl August Fleischer's [*Rettskilder og juridisk metode*](#) (Fleischer 1998), are all theoretical works emphasizing how to apply legal sources.

Praktisk rettskildelære, en håndbok for rettsstudiet, ([*Practical Textbook on Sources of Legal Information. Legal Information Retrieval in Norway*](#)) is written by [Pål A. Bertnes](#) and [Halvor Kongshavn](#) in 1997. An abbreviated and nearly a jour electronic version is available on the [Internet](#). In 2005 a new version of the book was published with the title "[*Praktisk rettskildelære. Juridisk informasjonssøking*](#)" (Bertnes/Kongshavn 2005). The publication refers to legal literature and sources of law, and also provides guidance on how to do legal research, both manually and online. Birger Stuevold Lassen has written A Presentation of Works of Jurisprudence in Norwegian ([*Presentasjon av rettsvitenskapelige arbeider på norsk*](#)) (Lassen 1993).

All the above mentioned titles are published in Norwegian only. Only a few minor publications and articles about Norwegian law have been published in English:

One of the most recent articles describing the central issues of the Norwegian legal system is Bertnes: an article on Norway, published in [*Information sources in law*](#) (1997), edited by Winterton and Moys. Hagelien/Vonen has written: [*The Norwegian Legal System. An introductory guide*](#) (1994), also published in *EFTA Legal System* (Hagelien 1993). The Ministry of Justice has formerly published [*Administration of justice*](#) in Norway (1980). There is also an article in the Modern Legal System Encyclopaedia, Volume 4B, pp 4.100.3 - 4.100.61 called "*The Legal System of Norway*". In addition, several projects are in progress in order to meet the demands for law literature in English required by foreign students at The Faculty of Law, UiO. [Kirsti Lothe Jacobsen](#), Academic Librarian – [Law Library University of Bergen Library](#), has compiled [*Norwegian law in foreign languages*](#), a bibliography. The bibliography is an on-going project.

[Pål A. Bertnes](#): an article on Norway, published in [*Information sources in law*](#), edited by Winterton and Moys (1997).

Susan Thorpe: Online Legal Information in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, published in [*International Journal of Legal Information*](#) (no 1/ 2001).

3. Basic Texts, Legislation, Codes and Commentaries

3.1 Acts or Statutes

There are two *public* periodic publications of statute law:

According to special statute, [Norsk Lovtidende](#) (Legal Gazette) must include new statutory laws and resolutions informing when laws come into force, their abolition and their scope. *Norsk Lovtidende* is published twice a month and is fully up to date on statutory law, regulations, tax resolutions and so forth. *Norsk Lovtidende* is divided into two parts: [Part 1](#) contains statutory law and central regulations, while [part 2](#) contains regional and local regulations. Cumulative quarterly indexes are published in addition to the annual indexes. Subscriptions are made at [Lovdata](#).

The most comprehensive Norwegian code of law is *Norges Lover*, which is published privately by The Faculty of Law in Oslo. It is issued biennially in one volume, and contains both a systematic and an alphabetic index. The code contains [The Constitution of 1814](#), and presents statutory laws arranged chronologically according to their date of adoption. *Norges Lover* is since 2008 produced once a year and used by lawyers and judges, as well as other people who are interested in Norwegian law.

Amendments to statutory laws and provisions are adopted in new editions of *Norges Lover*. They are incorporated in the existing statute with a footnote referring to the amendment. *Norges Lover* also contains indexes of regulations authorised under each statutory provision. *Norges Lover* is used by lawyers and judges, and of course also other people who are interested in Norwegian law.

The annotated edition of *Norges Lover*, produced by [Gyldendal Rettsdata](#), was previously called Karnov. Norsk kommentert lovsamling was first issued in 1994. Paper edition is published today as [Norsk Lovkommentar](#). It consists of three volumes and contains two indexes: a chronological index of all statutes, and an alphabetical index, based on the abbreviated titles of the statutes. It also points to the standardized abbreviations of the separate statutes. The latest paper edition was published in 2008. Norsk Lovkommentar is available on [Internet](#) (by subscribing). The electronic version is updated six times a year.

Updated pamphlets are issued when required. A selection of prominent Norwegian authors, scientists, solicitors, judges and lawyers have all contributed to this project. The Norwegian edition is modelled on the Danish Karnov commentary issue, which has been published since

the 1930's. The commentary edition is published bi-annually, and like *Norges lover* it is also arranged chronologically, based on the resolution dates of the statutes.

The text in *Norges Lover* and *Norsk Lovkommentar*, is supplied by [LOVDATA](#), a semi-official, legal information database. By agreement with the authorities, LOVDATA receives the statutes as soon as they have been enacted. Consequently, LOVDATA always provides an updated electronic version of Norwegian laws. Institutions and individuals may obtain access to LOVDATA by subscribing. LOVDATA also provides an internet version [free of charge](#), but this offer is limited to [statutes](#), [regulations in force](#) and [recent Court decisions](#).

Norwegian laws are referred to by title and date. If more than one law is passed on a specific date, which frequently happens, each law is also given a number. E.g.: *Lov om arv m.m. av 3. mars 1972 nr 5* (Law of inheritance of March 3 1972 no 5). Sometimes an abbreviated title is used, with or without the date number, e.g. *Arveloven av 3. mars 1972 nr 5*, (The inheritance law of March 3rd, 1972 no 5), or just *Arveloven*. In literature authors often refer to laws using additional abbreviations. *Arveloven* would then be referred to just as *al*. The authors usually include a list of abbreviations in the book. To trace an abbreviation, also use the index to *Norsk lovkommentar* or to [Lassen 1993](#).

Translation of Norwegian legislation:

Very few acts of Stortinget have been officially translated into other languages. An old translated collection is found in the book [Norwegian laws etc. : selected for The Foreign Service](#) (1980).

The Constitution of May 17th 1814, with amendments and commentaries, exists in English as a title of its own (Andenæs/Wilberg 1987) ([The Constitution of Norway : a Commentary / by Mads T. Andenæs and Ingeborg Wilberg \(1987\)](#)).

Over the years a number of statutes have been translated into English; some by The Foreign Office's department of translations, some by other public offices, and a few by private organizations. These translations do not have status as public translations, and they are seldom published as registered printed papers.

In recent years the [Faculty of Law Library, University of Oslo](#) has experienced an increasing demand for translations of Norwegian legislation. Documents of this kind have been difficult to obtain and there has been no public agency responsible for maintaining a current collection of available translations. The Faculty of Law Library therefore decided to undertake the task of maintaining a database, [Translated Norwegian legislation](#), where translations of Norwegian legislation (acts and/or regulations) were made accessible to the public.

Most entries have links to the acts in full text, either as html, word-files or in PDF-format. Electronic versions are not available for all acts. For some printed versions there are links to bibliographic records in [BIBSYS](#).

In addition, many codes cover specific legal areas aimed at special professions or special educational purposes.

3.2 Regulations

Forskrifter (regulations) are rules issued by the central administration under powers given to them in Acts of Parliament. They are published continuously by [LOVDATA](#) in [Norsk Lovtidende](#), which contains several comprehensive indexes. [LOVDATA](#) is always up to date on all regulations in force, but availability depends on user access. The five latest publications of Norsk Lovtidende are available on the [LOVDATA](#) home page. A regulation is referred to by title and date of enactment.

3.3 Circulars

Circulars are instructions from superior administrative agencies to their subordinates. They may contain directives and guidelines on the interpretation of statutes and the use of public discretion. Internetpages to the departments contains circulars and Lovdata has collected most of them in their base.

3.4 Codes and Commentaries

Acts of law are organized according to their date of enactment, not when they entered into force. The main provisions are often old, but amendments are usually integrated in the existing statutes. The Storting only passes completely new Acts abolishing the old law when comprehensive and fundamental changes are made.

Important acts:

Civil procedure:

The Civil Procedure Act ([Tvisteloven av 17. Juni 2005 nr. 90](#))

The Enforcement Code ([Tvangsfullbyrdelsesloven av 26. juni 1992 nr 86](#))

The Courts Code ([Domstolloven av 13. august 1915 nr 5](#)).

Criminal law:

[The General Civil Penal Code](#) (With amendments of July 1st 1994. Norwegian Ministry of

Justice) ([Straffeloven av 22. mai 1902 nr 10](#))
[The Criminal Procedure Act](#) ([Straffeprosessloven av 22. mai 1981 Nr 25](#)).

Other important statute laws:

[The Sale of Goods Act](#) ([Kjøpsloven av 13. mai 1988 Nr 27](#))
[Act relating to conclusion of agreements](#) in Norwegian laws etc. selected for the Foreign Service ([Avtaleloven av 31. mai 1918 Nr 4](#))
[The Code of Administrative Procedure](#) ([Forvaltningsloven av 10. februar 1967](#))
The Taxation Act ([Skatteloven av 26. Mars 1999 nr. 14](#)).

A link from the English title indicates that an English version exists and where to find it. For the Norwegian version, click the Norwegian title.

For other translated statutes and regulations, please make a search from the website [Translated Norwegian legislation](#).

Within some areas of law, separate committees are constantly working on law revision efforts. In other areas, special committees are appointed to prepare propositions for specific amendments. [The Legislation Department](#) at [The Ministry of Justice and the Police](#) administers the law revision.

[Norsk Lovkommentar](#) contains annotations to all statutes in force, but it has also been common practice to publish special commentary editions on important acts. These special editions are often more in detail than *Norsk Lovkommentar*. A substantial financial effort is required to produce such a thorough commentary edition, not at least since Norway is such a small country, and grants are necessary for funding. Renowned judges and legal scholars usually contribute to these commentary editions, and they are normally very important within their field, in particular since competing editions seldom exist. For less important statutes and acts concerning trade, competing commentary editions are published. These are often tailor-made for a certain line of business. No annotated editions have been translated into English.

In the late years, we have got the netbased [Norsk Lovkommentar](#) as a part of [Gyldendal Rettsdata](#), which contains all Norwegian laws with commentaries. 230 renowned judges and legal scholars are contributors. You can here get printed versions of the whole or a special selected law with commentaries.

3.5 Treaties

Norges traktater (Norwegian treaties) (1967-88) is a source of International treaties ratified by Norway. It is published in five volumes, the last volume containing the ever important index. The collection contains most of the treaty texts organised chronologically in both Norwegian and language of origin, whether English, German or French.

Overenskomster med fremmede stater (Treaties with foreign governments) (1883) is a continuous publication of the International treaties and sets of rules Norway participate in. In [Lovdata](#) you find [Utenriksdepartementets traktatregister](#) (Treaties from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

[Global and European treaties](#)., ed by Ole Kristian Fauchald and [Bård Sverre Tuseth](#), is a collection of fundamental treaties of practical application. [The Treaty Database](#) they have built up gives selected basic treaties from different areas of law so that the database will be relevant for law students throughout their law studies and for a broad range of professionals.

Important treaties are occasionally collected and issued, e.g. for students' purposes: [Folkerettslige tekster](#): samling med opplysninger til studiebruk (1995) (Texts pertaining to International law: a collection of information for use during studies) by Erik Møse is such a collection.

4. Law Reports, Judgments

4.1 Law Reports

Case law is an important source in Norwegian law, in particular the judgments of [Høyesterett](#) (The Supreme Court) which all are published in [Norsk Retstidende](#), 1836-. This collection is considered the official minutes of The Norwegian Supreme Court. Most of the court decisions are reported in full, and in the case of dissenting votes, the arguments of the minority are also published.

Furthermore, the report contains extracts of decisions made by the Supreme Court's Committee on Appeals. [The Norwegian Bar Association](#) edits Norsk Retstidende (abbr. Rt) in cooperation with the Supreme Court which also contains head note summaries, as well as annual and 5 year indexes. (The editor, currently [Pål A. Bertnes](#), makes a head note summary for each published verdict and is responsible for making annual and 5 year indexes to the collection of reports.) These contain keywords, systematic and alphabetic indexes with references to the headings, a list of statutes and a list of names for civil law cases. Decisions are referred to by year of publication and the designated page number: e.g.: Rt 1994 s. 1063 (s is abbr. for "page").

Each decision is assigned a reference number (to the above mentioned decision: HR-2010-1533-A, (sak nr. 2010/486)), and these numbers are also used in some connections.

A selection of decisions by subordinate courts; the District Courts, City Courts and High Courts, is published in [Rettsens Gang](#) (1933 -), (abbr. RG) and published by [The Norwegian Bar Association](#). The Editor decides which cases have sufficiently broad and fundamental interest to be included in the collection, and also performs the task of making the headings and indexes (as described above). A reference to RG may look like this: *RG 1994 s. 334*. In literature, the name of the court, is often mentioned, alternatively its abbreviation, in addition to the reference to RG year and page.

The two law reports mentioned are both published in installments app. twice a month. For unpublished legal decisions, contact the Court in question stating the date and case number. A copy of the decision will be issued against a fee.

Other sources are also available:

The Reference Book on Law ([*Juridisk oppslagsbok*](#)) (Bertnes et al. 1997) contains relevant key words to find references to various sources, including reference to decisions published in Rt and RG.

[*Lov og Dom*](#), published in three volumes, is a separate reference tool for references to reported decisions. To search, look up a current statute provision and see which decisions refer to it. The references to Rt. and RG are given.

Legal literature usually contains a separate index of decisions. It is possible to look up various aspects of the legal decisions in law literature with the help of separate indexes of decisions at the back of the books.

The electronic database [LOVDATA](#) contains Supreme Court rulings in full text as well as headings of the lower court decisions published in RG. Decisions made by courts of first instance after 1989 are also available in full text through this database, but only recent decisions are available on the free Internet edition of [LOVDATA](#).

The electronic database [Gyldendal Rettsdata](#) is the other big Norwegian law database where you among different law sources in different ways can find decisions from the Supreme Court and selected decisions from subordinate courts. A pay service.

Some special court reports are also published, among these are:

[*Dommer og kjennelser av arbeidsretten*](#) (Decisions and rulings of The Labour Court) (1916-) New [decisions](#) at a webpage under [Arbeidsretten](#), older is to be found in [Lovdata](#).

Dommer, uttalelser m.v. i skattesaker og skattespørsmål (Decisions and rulings etc. in tax issues) (1922 -).

[*Nordisk Domssamling*](#) (Nordic Court Report) (1958-1999) contains selected decisions from the Nordic countries. This special report is discontinued as from 1999, and decisions and rulings are now being published in *Tidsskrift for rettsvitenskap*.

[*Nordiske domme i sjøfartsanliggender*](#) (Nordic decisions in maritime matters) (1900-) contains Nordic decisions on maritime law. Printed version and after a year as a part of Lovdata.

All of these collections have annual and cumulative indexes. Many publishers also edit case books of selected decisions within limited legal areas, partly to be used for educational purposes at the universities, partly intended for practitioners. These reports are all in Norwegian only.

Norwegian legal journals and reports often refer to, mention and quote specific legal decisions. For additional information, see the section "Current Information Sources".

4.2 Administrative Practice

The practice of public administrative agencies is often referred to and relied on by the Courts. This applies especially to tax legislation, and Decisions and rulings etc in tax issues ([*Dommer, uttalelser m.v. i skattesaker og skattespørsmål*](#)) (1922) is an important collection. [The Parliamentary Ombudsman's annual report](#) is another publication on public administrative practice. It appears annually as Document no 4 in volume 5 of *Stortingsforhandlingene*.

[Juridisk nettviser](#), the gateway to law, contains links to several bodies exercising administrative practice.

[The Legislation Department](#) at [The Ministry of Justice and Police](#) publishes several types of documents:

[Propositions and reports](#), documents presented to the [Storting](#).

[Laws and rules](#) include laws, regulations, guidelines, etc. related to the Ministry's areas of responsibility.

Circulars, information from the Ministry to affected parties about interpretations of laws and regulations will you find in Lovdata.

Hearings, proposals that the Ministry send to affected parties (public and private institutions, organizations and other ministries). The purpose is to evaluate economic and administrative consequences of public measures.

Norwegian Official Reports are made by committees and work groups appointed by the Ministry. [Reports and plans](#) are usually made by external researchers or a committee, and include reports, analysis and surveys delivered to the Ministry.

An annual collection of legal interpretations from: [Lovavdelingens Uttalelser](#).

4.3 Usage

The custom of private parties is of less importance today than before. Usage is, however, still an important source of law within certain areas, including commercial law other than contract law, and in relation to usufruct. Some of the private conflict-solving bodies publish their decisions. Among these are [Finansklagenemda \(FinKN\)](#), Complaint Board for insurance, bank, finance and securities since 1th of July 2010. It was earlier Forsikringsklagekontoret, (FKK) (The Norwegian Bureau for Insurance Disputes – NBI) which is the secretary for Forsikringsklagenemnda (FKN) (The Insurance Complaints Board

(ICB) and "Bankklagenemnda" (The Board of complaints for consumers in banking and finance matters). Decisions made by these committees are published electronically by [LOVDATA](#), as reports by several other organizations.

5. Computer-Based Systems of Basic Legal Texts

5.1 LOVDATA (Lawdata)

[LOVDATA](#) is an independent foundation cooperating with the public authorities in making a Norwegian legal information system available and up to date. The free based edition of [LOVDATA](#) contains several online information systems.

Lovdata's main activities are:

The operation of the Web-site with legal information.

The operation of an online Legal information service.

Publication of The Legal Gazette and the production of the text for Norwegian statutes in force, Norway Treaty Series and many other publications containing laws and regulations.

Development of software in connection with maintaining and running large databases.

Consultant in informatics.

About 5 000 law articles earlier published in different law journals in fulltext.

Lovdata is also the publisher of two periodicals.

5.2 Gyldendal Rettsdata

[Gyldendal Rettsdata](#), a part of Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, is the other comprehensive legal information systems in Norway. Here you get access to:

Norsk Lovkommentar (Norwegian laws with commentaries).

11 Spesialfag (special subjects).

Praktisk Juss (practical experience).

Different sources of law, electronic books (ca. 60) and six law journals.

About 230 renowned judges and legal scholars are contributors to different databases.

5.3 Juridisk Nettviser (Gateway to Law)

Law librarians at the law faculties in Oslo, Bergen, and Tromsø have created and developed Juridisk Nettviser, an Internet gateway to online legal information. This tool, available at juridisk.net/, facilitates access to Norwegian, foreign, and international legal sources that are available on the Internet. From 2011 The Law Library at The University of Oslo is responsible for operating and development of the system, now in a new dataprogramme.

Juridisk nettviser is a subject gateway for law on Internet and has as ambition to be the main gateway for Norwegian lawyers, researchers, law students and other people who are searching law information on Internet.

Examples of selected main topics: Jurisdiction, Legal subject, Sources of law, International law (here: EU- and EØS-law, International law, Law on human rights)

5.4 Preparatory Work and other Background Material

When interpreting a law, its history and background may often be useful help. Preparatory works have particular importance when interpreting new laws or areas of law where there is limited legal practice. Relevant preparatory works often consist of public documents made in connection with the making of the law.

The different ministries file the notes and documents used in preparing regulations, but these are seldom of any importance.

The history of statutory law is usually more elaborate and may give useful guidance to interpretation.

Usually the legislative process is initiated either by the Government or one of the political parties represented in Parliament. If an important law, a committee is appointed to consider its necessity and to make suggestions to its contents. Committee reports are usually published as [NOUs](#) in the publication series [Norges offentlige utredninger](#) (1972 -). Cumulative indexes are published regularly. [Innstillinger og betenkninger](#) (1935-72) was made prior to the [NOU](#) series. Indexes to all NOUs and reports since 1814 are found in a special microfilm edition called [Norske utredninger 1814-1991](#) (1992).

The next stage is the hearing; the committee report is circulated among relevant national bodies and institutions that submit their opinions on the matter. Then the responsible ministry prepares a bill, which the Government submits before 1. Oct. 2009 to the Odelsting, now as a proposition to Stortinget. This was called Odelstingsproposisjon (proposition to the Odelsting, abbr: Ot.prp.), now [Proposition to the Storting](#) (law) (abbr.: Prop. L) which is the basis for debates in the Storting. After the discussion, it is a Proposition to Stortinget (law and decision from the Storting). The propositions and the documents containing the minutes of Storting debates are published in [Stortingsforhandlingene](#), a comprehensive parliamentary series issued in 9 volumes. It also contains white papers and government documents.

The preparatory documents of Norwegian acts are assembled in [Forarbeid til lovene](#). This publication contains all Storting documents about the Bill at the time of its enactment, up to 2009 [Odelstingsproposisjoner](#) (Ot.prp.), recommendations to the *Odelsting*, debates of the *Odelsting* and *Lagting*, in addition to previous preparatory work which today mainly consists of [NOUs](#). After 1st october 2009 it contains Proposisjoner (proposition to the Storting) (Prop. L) and (Prop. LS)

When a statute is published in [Norsk Lovtidende](#), references are made to relevant preparatory work.

5.5 Reference Work

Unlike many other countries, no collective work of Norwegian legal sources exists. The most comprehensive work is [Norsk lovkommentar](#) described above. It contains statute laws with annotations, in addition to links to referred case law.

5.6 Directories

[The Norwegian Bar Association](#) has about 6 500 members, and more than 90 per cent of the attorneys in Norway are members of the association.

[Juridisk nettviser](#) contains links to several similar directories.

Information about the [Ministries](#) is available in English online and includes information on the separate government ministries, their departments and individuals in charge, with telephone numbers and the addresses of the separate offices.

5.7 Bibliographies

5.7.1 General Bibliographies

[Guide to Nordic Bibliography](#) (Munch-Petersen 1984-1988) is a descriptive guide in English covering the Nordic countries.

[Norwegian National Bibliography](#) (*Norsk bokfortegnelse*), is the most comprehensive bibliographic tool (Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo, 1870-1997, Nasjonalbiblioteket 1997 -) from 1814 onwards. The databases of the Norwegian National Bibliography ([Norbok](#)), contain references to Norwegian books, journals, maps, dissertations, audio, sheet music, online and offline resources. The databases cover various periods from 1921 onwards. CD-ROM is available for the period 1941-1999.

The database [Norwegian List of Serials \(NORPER\)](#) contains references to journals, microforms, newspapers mainly from 1970 onwards.

The database [Norwegian and Nordic Index to Periodical Articles \(Norart\)](#) covers references to articles from about 400 Norwegian journals, mainly from 1982 onwards.

[Norwegian Union Catalogue of Monographs \(SAMBOK\)](#) containing references to books, theses, audio, video and online resources held in app. 400 Norwegian libraries. About one half of the included material is printed after 1983.

[Norwegian Union Catalogue of serials \(SAMPER\)](#) (Norsk samkatalog for periodika) containing references to periodical subscriptions in approx. 350 Norwegian libraries.

BIBSYS Library and Information Systems offers services to all Norwegian University Libraries, the National Library, all college libraries and a number of research libraries.

[The BIBSYS Library Database](#) is the union catalogue of the above-mentioned libraries and contains bibliographic information of their holding: books, periodicals, maps, music as well as electronic resources such as e-journals and e-books (totally about 5,76 million unique titles, 17,57 million copies).

[BIBSYS Ask](#) is the open access catalogue that allows users to search for documents in the following databases:

The [BIBSYS Library Database](#)- all holdings or holdings of one of the libraries, i.g. UB. [Juridiske bibliotek \(the Law library of the University of Oslo\)](#)

[BIBSYS ForskDok database](#) contains information about Research & Development (R&D) projects, publications and other R&D-results from Norwegian research institutions.

Users with a patron ID may order loan or copies of documents. Logged on users may access their personal user information, renew loans and schedule searches to be performed on specific dates.

[Cristin](#) is an organisation for research information and documentation in Norway. The system consists of research results, researchers, projects and research units and is open for everyone. During 2011 the number of institutions will increase to approximately 160 institutions

5.7.2 Law Bibliographies

Among the many International law bibliographies covering Nordic law, the following need to be mentioned:

[Kirsten Lothe Jacobsen: Norwegian law in foreign languages, a bibliography](#). It was first published in 2004 and is often updated.

[*The Scandinavian Legal Bibliography*](#) (Iuul et al. 1961) contains references to older literature, while [*Bibliographisches Handbuch der Rechts- und Verwaltungswissenschaften: Band 1: Allgemeines und Europa*](#) (Lansky 1987).

Only one general Norwegian law bibliography exists, but it only covers the period 1962-1966: Haukaas, Kaare (1967) [*Norsk juridisk Litteratur*](#) 1962-1966. Oslo, Universitetsforlaget. As frequent users of Nordic law literature we have always envied Sweden, Finland and especially Denmark their bibliographic publications within the field of law. However, some smaller special bibliographies exist: [*Norwegian legal publications in English, French and German up to 1965*](#), (Haukaas 1966) with a supplementary volume for the period [*1966 -1977*](#) (Haukaas 1977).

[*International journal of legal information*](#) is a bibliography of Nordic legal literature written in English, German, French and Italian languages 1982 – 1992 (Haider 1993) and it is available online for member libraries.

[Halvor Kongshavn](#) has prepared a bibliography on the contents of Norwegian festschriften (Kongshavn 1991, with an addition in 1994). He has also published *A bibliography of articles in non Scandinavian languages 1963-1993 in* [*Norwegian legal festschriften*](#) (1994). Hanne Strømø and Halvor Kongshavn have published [*Nordisk juridisk festskriftbibliografi*](#) (Ad Notam Gyldendal, 1998) and [*Nordic legal festschriften*](#) (Juridisk fakultetsbibliotek, 1999). In 2003 Halvor Kongshavn published [*Nordisk juridisk festskriftbibliografi : innholdet i juridiske festskrift fra Danmark, Finland, Island, Norge og Sverige : 1998-2002*](#) (Gyldendal, 2003)

Bibliographies on individual works, which may be found in Festschriften, may provide an easy access to relevant literature. From the universities in Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø, you can search via net in BibJure, where references to articles in Nordic legal festschriften are.

In most festschriften, one finds a bibliography of the person to whom the festschrift is dedicated. Because most festschriften are about well known legal researchers, and the festschriften are published at the end of their career, these books are often important access to legal literature.

Kjersti Selberg has published [*Eldre norske rettskilder – en oversikt*](#), Det juridiske fakultetsbiblioteks skriftserie nr. 20, 2009, Norwegian netversion.

Kirsten Al-Araki: [*Nordisk sjørettsbibliografi 1880-1998*](#) (Al-Araki, 2000) (Nordic Bibliography of the Law at Sea 1880-1998).

Kjersti Selberg has published an extensive bibliography on tax laws covering the period after 1945: [*Norsk skatterett 1945-1988*](#) (Selberg 1990).

A bibliography of publications made by academic staff at the Faculty of Law, University of Bergen, was prepared in connection with the Faculty's 25th anniversary in 1994 (Jacobsen 1994).

[*Juridisk oppslagsbok*](#) (1997) (The Reference book on Law) contains references to books and articles.

[*Praktisk rettskildelære. Juridisk informasjonssøking*](#). (Bertnes/Kongshavn 2005) (Textbook on Sources of Legal Information in Norway) contains a survey and evaluation of printed and electronic sources of legal information. The textbook gives directions on how to find

statutes, case law and law literature, both in paper and online. [Praktisk rettskildelære is on internet](#) in a short but interaktive version.

[BibJure](#) is an electronic library system developed especially for Norwegian Lawyers by Diagnostica. It contains a database of law literature with more than 20 000 systematized bibliographic records, mainly Norwegian and Nordic titles, in addition to references to Norwegian legal articles in periodicals and references to articles in Nordic legal festschriften. [Pål A. Bertnes](#) has developed the legal part of the database; containing a detailed index with a keyword register to the index. It follows the same system as in Norges Lover and Norsk Retstidende. Because of its retrieval possibilities, BibJure is an effective tool when searching for legal literature. The most important Norwegian courts and law firms have adopted the system.

6. Indexing and Abstracting Services

[The National Library](#) was affiliated with the University of Oslo Library until 1995. It has a selection of Norwegian periodicals, including the most important legal periodicals. The periodicals are indexed, and the database ([Norart](#)) is today free of charge. [Loydata](#) has the last years collected more than 5 000 law periodical articles in full text. [BibJure](#) analyses legal periodicals seeking to cover all legal articles in Norwegian periodicals, festschrifts and anthologies.

All of the Norwegian legal publications issue annual indexes. The most important publications also issue general indexes, which are cumulated over long periods (see below). As to the collections of case law in Rt and RG, cumulated 5 year indexes have been issued besides the annual ones. The Faculty of Law Library is involved in several bibliographic projects.

6.1 Dictionaries

6.1.1 Legal Dictionaries in Norwegian

[Juridisk nettviser](#) contains [links](#) to dictionaries available on the Internet.

Important published Norwegian law dictionaries are:

[Jusleksikon](#) - Jon Gisle et.al (2010) (printed and electronic)

[Juridisk leksikon](#) - Egil Gulbrandsen (Gulbrandsen 1994)

[Domstol.no Juridisk ordliste](#) (an Internet dictionary from the National Courts Administration)

[Juridisk ordliste](#) fra [ju\\$torget.no](#) (an Internet dictionary)

[Juridisk ordbok](#) fra [Legalis AS](#) (an Internet dictionary)

6.1.2 Legal Dictionaries in Foreign Languages

A special dictionary exists in Dictionary of International Agreements with Norwegian, English and French Terminology ([Leksikon om internasjonale kontrakter: med norsk, engelsk og fransk terminologi](#)) (Rigault 1992).

A few dictionaries are made to help foreign lawyers to understand Norwegian legal terms.

English:

[Stor norsk-engelsk juridisk ordbok: med engelsk-norsk register](#) (Great Norwegian-English law dictionary: with English-Norwegian register) (Craig 1999).

[Engelsk-norsk økonomisk juridisk ordbok](#) (English-Norwegian economic law dictionary) (Hansen/Lind 2008)

[Norsk-engelsk økonomisk-juridisk ordbok](#) (Norwegian- English economic law dictionary) (Hansen/Lind 2010)

[Engelsk-norsk juridisk ordbok](#) (English-Norwegian law dictionary) (Lind 2007)

[Norsk-engelsk juridisk ordbok](#) (Norwegian-English dictionary of law) (Lind 2009)

[Forsikringsordbok: Norsk-engelsk/Engelsk-norsk](#) (Lind 1989) (Insurance dictionary: Norwegian-English/English-Norwegian)

[Norsk-engelsk strafferettslig ordbok](#) (Norwegian- English Criminal Law Dictionary) (Walford 2007)

French:

[Fransk-norsk juridisk oppslagsbok = Lexique juridique Franco-Norvégien](#) (Fife 1991),

[Franske fagtermer: fransk-norsk/norsk-fransk ordbok over vanlig brukte ord og uttrykk i samfunnslivet](#) (Schlyter/Nordli/Hustad 1987)

German:

[Deutsch-Norwegisches Juristisches Wörterbuch](#) (Simonnæs 1992)

[Norsk-tysk juridisk ordbok](#) (Norwegian-German Legal dictionary) (Simonnæs 1994)

A collection of links to dictionaries are found in Juridisk nettviser: [dictionaries](#). Lately, some dictionaries have been issued to assist Norwegian lawyers translate into other languages.

These may also be of interest to foreigners:

Norsk-engelsk juridisk ordbok : kontraktsrett = Norwegian-English law dictionary. Contractlaw. With English-Norwegian Index (Craig 1992)

[Norsk-engelsk, engelsk-norsk ordliste for kriminalomsorgen](#) (Bø, 2007), dealing with terminology relating to Prison Service, Probation Service and Criminal Court system.

[Norsk-engelsk juridisk ordbok](#); Strafferett, straffeprosess og andre juridiske termer= Norwegian-English Law Dictionary. Criminal Law and Procedure and Other Legal Terms. With English-Norwegian Index (Chaffey/Walford 1997)

[Norsk-engelsk juridisk ordbok. Sivilrett og strafferett](#) - Norwegian-English Legal Dictionary. (Lind 2003) Civil and Criminal Law and [Engelsk-norsk juridisk ordbok. Sivilrett og strafferett](#) - English-Norwegian Legal Dictionary. Civil and Criminal Law. (Lind 2007)

[Engelsk økonomisk blå ordbok](#) (English- Norwegian/Norwegian/English) (Aagenæs 2002)

[Norsk-Engelsk økonomisk ordbok](#) (Norwegian-English economic dictionary) (Aagenæs 1993)

[Norsk-engelsk administrativ ordbok](#) (Norwegian-English Administrative Glossary) (Chaffey 1988)

[Anglo- Scandinavian Law Dictionary of Legal Terms Used in Professional and Commercial Practice](#) (Anderson 1977) is an older publication in English

7. Current Information Sources

7.1 Journals, Research Reports, News Information

[The Norwegian Bar Association](#) publishes [Advokatbladet](#) with information about lawyers and short articles about recent legislation and case law. It also contains a separate section of news about legal sources.

The other important association of Norwegian lawyers, [Norges Juristforbund](#) (Norwegian Association of Lawyers), publishes [Juristkontakt](#) and is available [online](#). Besides information about the association itself, the journal also consists of relatively short scholarly articles. Both publications are issued monthly, and are up to date.

Law journals (printed versions and the mentioned also in full text in [IDUNN](#) and Gyldendal Rettsdata, pay-databases):

Arbeidsrett articles in Labour law. In IDUNN

Artic Review on Law and Politics. A scientific journal with the goal to publish articles in the field of law and politics. I Gyldendal Rettsdata.

Jussens Venner different subjects of special interest for law students. In IDUNN.

Lov og rett (LoR) publishes articles within all fields of law. The authors are mostly jurists in academic positions, lawyers or judges. In IDUNN.

Nordisk domssamling selected supreme court decisions from Nordic countries. In IDUNN.

Nordisk tidsskrift for menneskerettigheter (earlier: *Mennesker og Rettigheter*) contains articles on Human Rights. In IDUNN.

Skatterett (Tax law) specifically concentrates on the legal aspects of taxation. In IDUNN.

Tidsskrift for Erstatningsrett forsikringsrett og velferdsrett articles on different themes round damages. In Gyldendal Rettsdata.

Tidsskrift for familierett, arverett og barnevernrettslige spørsmål (FAB) (Family law). In Gyldendal Rettsdata.

Tidsskrift for Eiendomsrett (law on property). In Gyldendal Rettsdata.

Tidsskrift for forretningsjus contains especially articles on contract law and company law. In Gyldendal Rettsdata.

Tidsskrift for rettsvitenskap (abbr. TfR, a Nordic publication issued in Norway) is considered more academic than other journals. In TfR one may find long scholarly theses as well as reviews of Nordic legal literature. In IDUNN.

Tidsskrift for strafferett contains articles and reports on sentences from criminal law. In Gyldendal Rettsdata. <http://www.jus.uio.no/ifp/english/about/organization/nrccl/>

The separate Faculties of Law at the universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø all have issue separate monograph series.

Many issues of the series *Marius* issued by [The Scandinavian Institute of Maritime Law](#) and *Complex* from Norwegian Research Centre for Computers and Law, both The Faculty of Law in Oslo, are written in English.

[Eurorett](#) is a guide to new EC and EEA rules and legal decisions of importance to Norway. It is issued every fortnight by [LOVDATA](#), in cooperation with [Centre for European Law](#) at the University of Oslo.

7.2 Statistics

The main supplier of statistics in Norway is the public institution [Statistics Norway](#), which publishes weekly, monthly and annual statistics within most areas of society, including law and legal institutions, education, trade and business. The statistics are written in both Norwegian and English. The institution also publishes the annual series [Statistical Yearbook of Norway](#) containing updated information about the Norwegian society. Both contents and detailed index are written in English and Norwegian. (The institution has issued a separate *Guide to Norwegian Statistics*, under legal systems you find statistics from [Crime and the justice](#).) All public institutions are obliged to supply Statistics Norway with statistics.

8. The Faculty of Law Library at the University of Oslo

[The Faculty of Law Library](#) (Juridisk bibliotek, UJUR) is a section of the [University of Oslo Library](#) (UBO) and consists of [The Main Library](#), [the Learning Centre](#) and seven Institute Libraries. It is the largest of the three Norwegian University Law Libraries. Students and external users that would like to use the collections of the Institute Libraries are asked to address themselves to the Main Library. The Library has a permanent [staff](#) of 21, of which 17 are librarians. Four of the librarians have a law degree. Besides the permanent staff the library engages about 10 law students.

8.1 The Library Collections

The collections of all the libraries are regarded as one, in spite of decentralized book arrangements. Responsibility for the acquisition of literature is divided between the Institute Libraries and the Main Library.

The Library aims to have a complete collection of all Norwegian and important Scandinavian legal literature as well as relevant legal literature from other European countries, EU and USA. The Library also procures literature from related fields such as legal history, philosophy of law, sociology of law, political science and criminology.

Library holdings:

Printed volumes appr. 300 000

Journals, printed and electronic editions: appr. 3500 subscriptions

Legal databases: appr. 75

The books (monographs) are arranged systematically, by subject. The classification scheme used is called an [L-scheme](#). It is a numerical system, each number representing a subject area. The most general subjects are given the lowest classification numbers, e.g. jurisprudence is classified from 1 to 107, while private law has numbers from 108 to 637, public law from 638 to 1127 and so forth. The L-scheme serves the purpose of classifying and shelving documents according to subject.

The collections are registered in the [BIBSYS](#) Library database (Union catalogue for Norwegian University Libraries, the National Library, all college libraries and a number of research libraries). The titles belonging to the Law Library in Oslo are placed under the heading: UBO: Universitetsbiblioteket. Juridisk bibliotek.

8.2 Circulation

All the libraries have lending collections in addition to reference collections. Books published prior to 1850 do not circulate. Journals do not circulate, except for a small collection in the Main Library.

The lending period in the Main library

Students and external users: 3 weeks

Libraries: 4 weeks

University staff: 12 weeks.

Renewals. Items on which no holds have been placed may be renewed. Patrons may renew their own items in the database [BIBSYS](#).

8.3 Databases

The Faculty of law library subscribes to a number of databases, some are open access databases, and others are accessible from faculty or university workstations. Most of them are available free of charge as well for walk-in users.

The database collection is available in the library's gateway, [X-port](#). The database selection covers many European National catalogues, all the Scandinavian, British, German and American union catalogues, their article catalogues and catalogues of legal sources, in addition to a number of International databases within special fields such as law, criminology and social sciences.

[X-port search service](#) is a gateway to electronic sources offered at the University of Oslo. These services are databases, e-journals, e-books, reference works and encyclopedias within all subject areas. [X-port](#) is closely linked to the linksolver SFX.

[Juridisk nettviser](#) (Norwegian law gateway). The three university law libraries in Norway has for several years been cooperating with developing the Norwegian law gateway Juridisk nettviser. It contains a comprehensive listing of links to law related resources on the Internet, national as well as international; legal sources, institutions, databases, electronic journals, starting points etc. The gateway exists in Norwegian in a new program from september 2011, and some are working with an english edition. The work is never finished; the editors are continuously adjusting the gateway to the reality at the Internet.

8.4 The Main Library at the University of Oslo

[The Main Law Library](#) is situated in [Domus Bibliotheca](#), the west wing building of Universitetsplassen, and is the largest of the library units. The holdings aim at serving students and external users as well as faculty members. Emphasis is therefore placed on:

Course literature

Basic legal literature

Main foreign sources of law

General international (liten i I international) law journals

Bibliographies

The law library arrange different library courses every year in English.

Visitors may contact the circulation desk if they need a course in English on how to use the library or find legal sources.

8.5 The Learning Centre

[The Learning Centre](#) is situated in [Domus Nova](#). The Centre [offers](#) ordinary reading room facilities, computer work stations and well equipped group rooms. There is a collection for circulation as well as a reference collection of course books, important Norwegian periodicals and court decisions. The circulation collection is primarily aimed at first and second year law students.

8.6 The Institute Libraries

The Institute Libraries are located at the different institutes at the Faculty of Law. These libraries aim at representing in depth coverage of the legal fields of the institute, and are primarily available for researchers. Students and external users should make inquiries at the [Main Library](#).

[Centre for European Law and Petroleum Law. The library](#)

[Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law. The Library](#) (DN)

[Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law. The Library](#) (DN)

[Department of Public and International Law. The Library](#) (DB)

[Department of Private Law. The Library](#)

[Scandinavian Institute of Maritime Law. The Library](#)

[Scandinavian Institute of Maritime Law, Section for Petroleum Law. The Library](#)

[Norwegian Centre for Human Rights. The Library](#)

9. The Faculty of Law Library at the University of Bergen

The primary goal of the [Law Library](#) and its staff is to provide library services to the students and the staff of the Faculty of Law. The library service also extends to attorneys and other law professionals in the Bergen and West Coast area - along with foreign guests and visitors. The library is situated in the middle of the faculty building and is easy to reach. The library staff consists of lawyers, librarians, clerks and law students.

The Law Library, including the European Documentation Centre, has a collection of close to 100.000 volumes and subscribes to more than 850 different law journals and law reports - national, Scandinavian and international.

The collection is located at one floor level (some minor exceptions). The library procures all relevant Scandinavian legal literature, as well as books, journals and reports in foreign languages from other countries in Europe, from EU, and from the US.

Besides law, the library procures literature from related fields like political science, (legal) philosophy, (legal) history, sociology of law, and criminology. Please make acquisition suggestions.

10. The Faculty of Law Library at the University of Tromsø

[The University of Tromsø](#) Library is a public funded research library established in 1969. The section for [law](#) is part of the Humanities division of [Tromsø University Library](#) and is [located](#) as a subject library together with psychology under the the name of PJ-library at the University campus. The main purpose of the library is to serve students and researchers at Tromsø University, but others desiring the services of the library in their personal research, academic studies or related projects may be granted lending cards.

Approx.12000 titles of law are on display. The Law Library collection is divided into four levels, with the main collection on the 3rd level.

11. Useful Addresses

11.1 Associations of Lawyers and Judges

[Den Norske Advokatforening](#) (Norwegian Bar Association)

Kristian Augusts gate 9, NO-0164 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 03 50 50, Telefax +47 22 11 53 25

[Den norske dommerforening](#) (Norwegian Association of Judges)

Kristian Augusts gate 9, NO-0164 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 03 50 50, Telefax +47 22 11 51 18

[Norges Juristforbund](#) (Norwegian Association of Lawyers)

Kristian Augusts gate 9, NO-0164 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 03 50 50, Telefax +47 22 11 51 18

11.2 Government Organizations

[Justis- og politidepartementet](#) (Ministry of Justice and Police)

Visiting address: Akersgaten 42, , OSLO

Postal address: Pb 8005 Dep, NO-0030 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 24 90 90, Telefax +47 22 24 95 33, E-mail: postmottak@jd.dep.no

[Utenriksdepartementet](#) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Visiting address: 7. juni-plass 1/Victoria Terrasse, OSLO

Postal address: Pb 8114 Dep, NO-0032 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 24 36 00, E-mail: post@mfa.no

[Nærings- og handelsdepartementet](#) (Ministry of Trade and Industry)

Visiting address: Einar Gerhardsens plass 1, OSLO

Postal address: Pb 8014 Dep, NO-0030 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 24 90 90, Telefax: 22 24 01 30, E-mail: postmottak@nhd.dep.no

[Justis- og politidepartementet, Lovavdelingen](#) (Ministry of Justice and Police, Law Section)

Visiting address: Akersgaten 42, OSLO

Postal address: Pb 8114 Dep, NO-0032 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 24 90 90, Telefax +47 22 24 95 33, E-mail: postmottak@jd.dep.no

11.3 The Supreme Court

[Høyesterett](#) (Supreme Court)

Visiting address: Høyesteretts plass, OSLO

Postal address: Pb 8016 Dep, NO-0030 OSLO
Tlf +47 22 03 59 00, Telefax +47 22 33 23 55

11.4 Law Schools and Research Institutions

[Universitetet i Oslo, Det juridiske fakultet](#) (University of Oslo, Faculty of Law)
Karl Johansgt. 47, Domus Academica (Urbygningen) 0162 Oslo

Postal address: Det juridiske fakultet, Postboks 6706, St. Olavs plass, NO-0130 OSLO
Tlf +47 22 85 95 00, Telefax +47 22 85 96 58, E-mail students: info@jus.uio.no

[Universitetet i Bergen, Det juridiske fakultet](#) (University of Bergen, Faculty of Law)
Magnus Lagabøtes plass 1, N-5010 BERGEN
Postal address: Pb 7800, NO-5020 BERGEN
Tlf +47 55 58 95 00, Telefax +47 55 58 95 10

[Universitetet i Tromsø, Juridisk fakultet](#) (University of Tromsø, Faculty of Law)
Visiting address: Breivika, N-9037 TROMSØ
Postal address: NO-9037 TROMSØ
Tlf +47 77 64 41 97, Telefax +47 77 64 47 75, E-mail: www@jus.uit.no

11.5 Law Libraries and Libraries with Law Literature

[Juridisk bibliotek](#) (Law Library) Oslo
Visiting address: Karl Johans gate 47, NO-0162 Oslo
Postal address: Pb 6713 St. Olavs plass, NO-0130 Oslo
Tlf +47 22 85 98 85, Telefax +47 22 85 98 80, Email: ujur@ub.uio.no

[Bibliotek for juridiske fag](#) (Law Library) Bergen
Visiting address: Dragefjellet, Magnus Lagabøtes pl 1
Postal address: Pb 7808, 5020 Bergen
Phone +47 555 89595, Fax +47 555 89522, Email: ubbjur@ub.uib.no

[Bibliotek for psykologi og jus](#) – PJ-biblioteket (Psychology and [Law Library](#)) Tromsø
Visiting address: Universitetsvegen 30 (østre inngang), Teorifagbygget
Postal address: Universitetsbiblioteket i Tromsø, PJ-biblioteket
Phone +47 776 46780, Fax +47 776 46789, Email: pjutlan@ub.uit.no

[Nobelinstituttets bibliotek](#) (The Nobel Institute Library)
Drammensveien 19, NO-0255 OSLO
Phone +47 22 12 93 20, Fax +47 22 12 93 10, E-mail: library@nobel.no

[Stortingsbiblioteket](#) (Parliament Library)

Stortinget, NO-0026 OSLO

Phone +47 22 31 36 90, Fax +47 22 31 38 59

[Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo](#) (University of Oslo Library)

Visiting address: Moltke Moes vei 39, Blindern

Postal address: Pb 1085 Blindern, NO-0317 OSLO

Phone +47 22 84 40 50 Fax +47 22 84 42 50

11.6 Publishers and Booksellers

[Gyldendal Akademisk \(Publishers\)](#)

Kristian IVs gate 13, Pb 6730 St Olavs Plass, NO-0130 OSLO

Tlf + 47 22 03 43 00, Telefax + 47 22 03 05

[Akademika Universitetsbokhandel](#), Administration and main shop at Blindern, Sognsveien 218, 0864 Oslo, Postboks 84 Blindern, 0314 Oslo, Phone + 47 22 42 54 50, Fax + 47 22 41 17 08 E-mail: kundeservice@akademika.no

[Akademika Jus](#) (Akademika University Bookshop, Law Department)

St. Olavsplass 5, NO-0165 OSLO Phone + 47 22 42 54 50, Telefax + 47 22 98 02 22

Email: juridisk@akademika.no[Fagbokforlaget](#)

Postboks 6050 Postterminalen, 5892 Bergen

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[Tanum](#), main bookstore: Karl Johansgt. 37-41, 01678 Oslo,

Post: PB 1743 Vika, 0121 Oslo

Tlf + 47 22 41 11 00, Telefax + 47 22 33 32 75

[Universitetsforlaget A/S \(Publishers\)](#)

Sehesteds gate 3, Pb 508 Sentrum, NO-0105 OSLO

Tlf + 47 24 14 75 00, Telefax + 47 24 14 75 01

11.7 Computer-based Systems

[Gyldendal rettsdata](#)

Kristian IVs gate 13

Postboks 6664 St. Olavs plass

NO-0129 Oslo

Tlf +47 22 99 04 00, Telefax + 47 22 99 04 50

[Lovdata](#) (Law Information Systems)

Postboks 2016 Vika, 0125 Oslo

Visiting adress: Haakon VII's gate 2 , 0160 Oslo

Tlf +47 23 11 83 00 Telefax: +47 23 11 83 01

[Diagnostic](#) (Law Library System [Bibjure](#))

Sondreveien 1, NO-0378 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 92 40 00 Telefax: +47 22 40 09

11.8 Business Information Organizations

[Innovasjon Norge](#) (Innovation Norway) has replaced the following four organisations: The Norwegian Tourist Board, the Norwegian Trade Council, the The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund, SND and the Government Consultative Office for Inventors, SVO

Visiting address: Akersgata 13 Postal address: PO Box 448 Sentrum, N-0104 Oslo

post@innovationnorway.no Phone: +47 22 00 25 00

[Næringslivets Hovedorganisasjon](#) (The Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry)

Middelthuns gate 27, Pb. 5250 Majorstua, NO-0303 OSLO

Tlf +47 22 96 50 00, Telefax +47 69 55 93 firmapost@nho.no

Visiting adress: Næringslivets hus, Middeltunsgate 27, Majorstuen

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